

GERMAN TO CHINA

Ringleaders Must Be Punished.

THE NOTE CAUSES ALARM

Thirty Reformers Punished—A Conciliatory Edict—Russian Movements.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—The Foreign Office has sent a circular note to all the powers announcing that the German Government considers that an indispensable preliminary to the beginning of peace negotiations with China is the delivering up of those who were responsible for the outrages. The text of the telegraphic note is as follows:

"The Government of the Emperor holds as preliminary to entering upon diplomatic relations with the Chinese Government that those persons must be delivered up who have been proved to be the original and real instigators of the outrages against international law which have occurred at Peking. The number of those who were merely instruments in carrying out the outrages is too great. Wholesale executions would be contrary to civilized conscience and would not be circumstances of such a group of leaders cannot be completely ascertained. But a few whose guilt is notorious should be delivered up and punished. The representatives of the powers at Peking are in a position to give or bring forward concrete evidence as to less important attaches to the number punished than their character as instigators and leaders.

"The Government believes it can count on the unanimity of all the cabinets in regard to this point. Inasmuch as instigators and real instigators would be equivalent to indifference to a repetition of the crime. The Government proposes, therefore, that the cabinets concerned should instruct their representatives at Peking to indicate the leading Chinese persons from whose guilt in instigating or perpetrating outrages all doubt is excluded.

"VON BUELOW."

The note has been sent to the German embassies at Washington, London, Paris, St. Petersburg, Rome, Vienna and Tokio.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—The publication of Count von Buelow's circular note, which was made through the Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, was decided upon because it was deemed best to let the world see that Germany had nothing to hide regarding her real aims in China. The diplomatic corps here so interpreted the note. The note shows also that Count von Buelow's sober and moderate views regarding the Chinese muddle and its solution have now triumphed over Emperor William's "more expansive plans."

Tomorrow the leading German papers will approve the note. The Preliminary Zeitung, calling particular attention to the passage declaring that wholesale executions will be contrary to the civilized conscience, will say: "This is insignificant in contrast with Emperor William's instructions to the fighting troops to spare no one and make no prisoners."

OPINION AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The general impression here is that the German note of yesterday, demanding the punishment of Chinese responsible for the outrages upon the foreigners as a condition for consent to peace negotiations, has brought the Chinese trouble to an acute crisis as far as the United States Government is concerned. The conclusion is based upon the belief in official circles that the Chinese Government cannot accept the German position, so that it is now for the United States Government to withdraw its forces from China immediately or to join Germany and England and perhaps some other of the allied powers in a prolonged war with China. Baron von Sternberg, the German charge d'affaires, just returned to Washington, called early at the State Department today to see Mr. Adee, the Second Assistant Secretary of State, in explanation of the points of the German note.

Mr. Wu, the Chinese Minister, had preceded him, showing visible signs of nervousness and disquiet over the last move. Mr. Adee made an appointment with him for Dr. Hill, who, having returned to Washington, is Acting Secretary of State. Mr. Adee proceeded to the White House to communicate to the President the substance of the conversation he had had with the Chinese Minister, and to assist in the consideration of the German note. He refused to discuss the latter publicly in any phase.

Attention was directed in some quarters to the fact that in the very beginning, in the note of July 2, Secretary Hay had punished as an indispensable preliminary to any peace negotiations. When seen at the legation he had before him a copy of the published text of the note.

"I can hardly believe that this step has been taken," said he, "and if it has, it is so unfortunate in its influence upon the general question that I am greatly in hopes Germany will reconsider. The condition imposed upon China would amount to determining one of the subjects of negotiations before negotiations had commenced. The Chinese envoys are invested with complete power to make terms with the powers, so that when the negotiations are opened this question and all others will be proper subjects for consideration and general settlement by those having complete authority to deal with them. But to take one subject in advance, settle it and make its execution an indispensable preliminary to negotiations, is extremely hard.

"But more than this, such a condition, if imposed, is simply impossible, and being impossible the effect would be to bring the peace negotiations to a complete standstill. Suppose the situation was reversed, and this unfortunate trouble had occurred in some one of the countries now dealing with China. In the midst of excitement suspicion might have been directed against persons high in authority, even against the members of the royal family in that country. Would that country, when the question of settlement came up, for a moment consider the surrender of those persons vaguely suspected or would it not ask that all questions be considered by the court which was to pass upon the entire subject? Who could tell to whom this condition would apply? There have been intimations against those high in Chinese authority, but it would be very hard—yes, impossible—to say in advance before the negotiations had commenced the question that those persons should be given up. Who would furnish the proof? It is an indispensable requisite according to your recognized methods, persons accused have the right to be heard and that their evidence shall be taken into account in proving an accusation. But according to this proposition there would be a surrender of the party first, before the negotiations had an opportunity to consider all questions of proof which might be presented.

"Under these circumstances I am most hopeful that Germany's note is less positive than the published reports indicate. Recent indications have been that the difficulties over beginning peace negotiations had been overcome and that very soon negotiations would begin. For that reason I feel that it would be unfortunate to impose a condition which, being impossible, would bring the negotiations to a halt. The effect of such a step in all proceedings would be of disadvantage to all parties concerned, to the powers as well as to China. In short, its effects would be so far reaching that I am extremely anxious that Germany may alter her way clear to reconsider the proposal."

GREAT BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The British Foreign Office informs the Associated Press that no reply has yet been sent to the German note.

Referring to the alleged telegram of Lord Salisbury to Li Hung Chang, outlined by the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, the Foreign Office officials say the British Premier has not sent any message to Li Hung Chang. It is pointed out at the Foreign Office here that the Washington press messages averring that the British and Japanese Governments already announced their support of the German Government's policy in China, are unfounded so far as Great Britain is concerned.

A CONCILIATORY EDICT.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—The Boerschen Zeitung today prints a special dispatch from Shanghai, dated Monday, September 17, saying that an imperial edict, dated September 7, commands all the Chinese officials, under pain of death, to avoid hostile acts; orders all high officials to return to Peking and assist in restoring order and peace, and orders the suppression of the Boxers, whose leaders must be captured.

A second edict, the dispatch adds, orders comprehensive reform in the entire administration of the empire.

The allies at Peking, it is also declared in the dispatch, must insist upon the Emperor's return, and the punishment of Kang Yi and all the Boxer leaders.

THIRTY REFORMERS MURDERED.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 18.—Regarding the apparently treacherous murder of thirty reformers at a feast at Hankow, the North China Daily News of August 8 says the thirty men or so captured and executed by the Viceroy were reformers, followers of Kang Yu Wei and members of the China Independence Association. Their main objects are three—to replace the Emperor Kwang Hsu on the throne, to fully protect all foreign and Christian lives and property, and to establish a civilized government in China.

Li Hung Chang is reported as having said that as China could not possibly pay indemnity which will be demanded from her, there will be no alternative but to give territory instead of money, in which case Japan would get Shin King, Russia would get Kiang and Tibet and the United States would get the Philippines.

RUSSIAN MOVEMENTS.

TIENTSIN, Sept. 17.—It is understood that the British authorities have been instructed to oppose vigorously the Russian occupation of the Shan Hai Kwan and Tientsin Railway, which is owned by a British syndicate and leased to the Chinese by the Russian Government. The northward are believed here to include an expedition to Shan Hai Kwan, which is now held by the Imperial troops.

Both the British and the Americans have an eye on Shan Hai Kwan as an important port. Only a few miles from the railway have been destroyed and the bridges are intact. A British expedition to Shan Hai Kwan is probable at an early date.

Brigadier General Humphrey, chief quartermaster of the United States expeditionary force, and Colonel Samuel S. Sinner of the Sixth Cavalry have arrived here. The latter will command the Second Brigade.

ENGLAND AND EARL LI.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—"On the eve of Li Hung Chang's departure," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, wiring yesterday, "the received a cable from the British Government, declaring that the British Government would insist upon the return of Emperor Kwang Hsu to Peking as an absolute condition of peace negotiations, without which the dissolution of the Chinese empire was inevitable. Lord Salisbury informed Earl Li that the allies desired to preserve China's integrity, but that nothing would divert them from their irrevocable intention of punishing those responsible for the outrages, whom they would, if necessary, pursue all over China."

EVENTS IN THE SOUTH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—A dispatch to the Herald from Hongkong says: "The Mandarins of the Nanton district have requested the native Christians to send an account of their losses for compensation and the names of the 'rowdies' who committed the outrages. Immediately thereafter it is expected that Secretary Long will return to Washington to resume his duties. In the meantime Admiral Crowninshield, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, is acting Secretary of the Navy."

MINISTER WU'S VIEWS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Minister Wu Ting Fang was greatly interested today in Germany's note to the powers asking combined action in a demand that those responsible for the trouble in China be punished as an indispensable preliminary to any peace negotiations. When seen at the legation he had before him a copy of the published text of the note.

"I can hardly believe that this step has been taken," said he, "and if it has, it is so unfortunate in its influence upon the general question that I am greatly in hopes Germany will reconsider. The condition imposed upon China would amount to determining one of the subjects of negotiations before negotiations had commenced. The Chinese envoys are invested with complete power to make terms with the powers, so that when the negotiations are opened this question and all others will be proper subjects for consideration and general settlement by those having complete authority to deal with them. But to take one subject in advance, settle it and make its execution an indispensable preliminary to negotiations, is extremely hard.

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PROGRESS OF STRIKE

Over 100,000 Miners Are Idle.

NO VIOLENCE AS YET

Only a Small Group of Coal Diggers Persist in Keeping at Work.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—The great strike of the miners in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania, which represents practically the hard coal output of the world, has begun.

HAZELTON, Pa., Sept. 17.—President Mitchell of the United Mine Worker's Union gave out the following statement to-night:

"Information received up to to-night shows that 112,000 mine workers are on strike in the anthracite region. Of this number 72,000 are in District 1, 30,000 in District 3 and 10,000 in District 7.

Reports received are to the effect that a large number of those who went to the mines today will join in the suspension to-morrow.

"The number of men now out on strike exceeds that of any other industrial contest in the history of our country."

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—If, as President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, claimed last night, 112,000 of the 141,000 mine workers in the Pennsylvania anthracite coal fields were idle yesterday, it is certain that this number has been considerably augmented today. Reports from the four big districts embracing the hard coal region are to the effect that fewer men are at work today than were working yesterday and that collieries that worked fully or nearly so yesterday are either badly crippled or shut down today. The weather has grown much colder than yesterday and this change is greeted with enthusiasm by the workers who argue that the increase in demand for coal, will hasten the adjustment of the difficulties between them and their employers. Talk of arbitration is so persistent that the hope grows that this method of settling the strike will finally be adopted, although the mine-owners declare they will deal only with their employees as individuals and the strike leaders say they will insist upon formal recognition of the union. This difference would appear sufficient to keep employer and employee apart forever, if persisted in.

One little band of miners in the Wyoming valley, those of the West End Coal Company at Moccasin, numbering a few hundred men, stand out prominently as the only men at work out of nearly 90,000 in the Pennsylvania and Wyoming regions. Efforts to induce them to join the strikers have failed. They say they have always been treated kindly; they have no grievance and they will therefore remain loyal to their employers.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 18.—There is no change in the strike situation in the Wyoming valley this morning. The collieries that were compelled to suspend operations yesterday, are idle today. The United Mine Workers had watchers in the vicinity of every colliery to see if any miners reported for work.

The colliery at Moccasin operated by the West End Coal Company, is the only mine in this district that is working.

HAZELTON, Pa., Sept. 18.—The second day of the anthracite coal strike began very quietly in this district. According to reports received from all parts of the districts there was no striking in the ranks of the strikers, and in many mines there were fewer men working than on yesterday. Some of the collieries are so short of men that it is doubtful if they can continue work during the entire day.

Every official connected with the United Mine Workers now in the district with the exception of President Mitchell, started out before 6 o'clock this morning for picket duty at various collieries. All had returned to headquarters by 8 o'clock, and reported that they had been successful in inducing men to stay away from various workings.

A number of leaders also reported that several of the mines are being guarded by watchmen to prevent union men from attempting to induce non-union strikers to quit work.

The first march of strikers in this region took place early this morning when about one hundred men from McAdoo, Audenreid and Yorktown, headed by a brass band, marched through the south side en route to the Colerain colliery with a view to inducing the men there to quit work. The strikers did not succeed, but were quite successful, as a number of non-union men returned to their homes. The marching miners then went back to McAdoo and dispersed. A crowd of Hungarian women of McAdoo, some of them carrying clubs, surrounded the Crawford and Dugan mines this morning and requested the men working under the boilers at those stripings. This indicates a suspension of work there.

Other reports from the south side today give instances of individual cases of violence yesterday against miners who did not quit work, but no one was seriously hurt.

It was estimated at noon today that the number of additional men in this district who joined the strikers this morning was about 600. On the north side also but few collieries are operating with reduced forces. Strikers say the workings are not mining any coal, but are running the machinery to give outsiders the impression that the strike has not affected them. With one exception—that of the Beckley colliery—reports show that fewer men are working at all the mines on the north side of Hazelton today than on yesterday.

GRIEVANCES DISCUSSED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—John B. Garrett, vice president of the Lehigh Coal Company, in an interview made the following statement in review of the various grievances alleged by the United Mine Workers to exist in the anthracite coal fields:

"This company conducts no stores, nor does it exert any influence upon employees to prefer one merchant above another. It employs no doctors and makes no charges against its employees for medical service to them or their families. Inquiry has satisfied me that the above is also the case with the companies generally. Semi-monthly pay is observed by us in few cases, being in all in which the miners demanded it. It would be observed anywhere, were the demand made, as called for by law.

"The use of the word 'ton' as applied to 2,240 pounds is a misnomer; it is simply a unit of measure, which might be called a car or a cartload or by any other name, and is the quantity of actual coal, plus bone, slate and other foreign material, for the removal of which a certain payment is made under the agreed scale of wages.

"The price charged for powder is an apparent but not a real grievance. In some regions \$2.75 per keg is charged; in others \$1.50 per keg. This of itself should be sufficient evidence that the compensation of the miner is set independently of the price of powder, as a new return for day's labor must be essentially the same in neighboring fields, whether one or the other price is charged for the powder.

"Another evidence that the price of powder does not create an injury to the miner is shown by the fact that the subject was agitated some time ago one of the larger companies offered to reduce the charge for powder to its then current value, provided the men would consent to such revision of their wages as would continue the same compensation and are holding it. The Japanese seem to be doing all the work. They are landing large quantities of supplies, and have thousands of troops ready to land when the moment arrives. The Russians have charge of the railway, and it is now running through to Tientsin. The railroad men all quit work when the Russians took charge, and the Japanese no longer use it in transporting troops."

Reports received here relative to the occupation of Peking show that great rivalry exists between the Russians and Japanese. So far as known neither Government, while sharp rivalry exists, is making the acts of other troops the subject of any diplomatic representation.

At the same time it is admitted that such overt acts as are reported by American naval officers cannot be conclusive in improving the relations between them, and may become a cause belli. Because of the jealousy existing between the two Governments officials are inclined to think that in view of the unwillingness of Japan as well as other powers to withdraw, Russia will determine that her interests necessitate the retention of her troops in Peking.

CHINESE ACTIVELY DRILLING.

HONGKONG, Sept. 18.—It is reported in the West River district that Chinese troops are visible in every town, and they are actively drilling. A Chinese gunboat is again patrolling the river and it is expected that some action is contemplated. The Sandpiper, which has been patrolling the delta, has proceeded to Canton.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

A German telegram from Shanghai states that troops are streaming to Tai Shan Fu from the whole of China, and that Tai Shan Fu, which is about six hundred miles southwest of Peking, is regarded as the permanent residence of the Emperor.

VON WALTERSEE ARRIVES.

HONGKONG, Sept. 18.—The German steamer Sachsen, having on board Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, commander in chief of the international forces in China, and his staff, has arrived here.

TAKEN ILL IN THE STREET.

On the 26th of January, 1898, a young lady, passing through Burton Street, in Drillinghurst, was suddenly taken ill. Fortunately, she was seen by the people of a house near by, who conducted her within doors, administered a stimulant, and cared for her until she was able to go home.

This, you may say, was hardly an incident worth putting in print. That depends on what it signified. To a besieged and starving garrison the sound of a distant bugle is a matter to make the heart jump.

On arriving at her house, we are sorry to say, the young lady had a second seizure, and a doctor was at once called in.

No, it was not the nerves, or a rush of blood to the head; the symptoms pointed to a thoroughly disordered state of the digestion; ulcerated stomach, probably. So spoke the medical man, after a careful diagnosis.

Such being the doctor's opinion, he prescribed on the lines suggested by the facts. The sequel proved him right, albeit his treatment had but little beneficial effect. For this he is not to be blamed, as there are few diseased conditions more difficult to correct than the one he met with in this instance. Many physicians decline to touch such cases—sending the sufferers to hospitals.

In a letter dated August 20th, 1899, the young lady describes the events alluded to here, and informs us as to the final result.

"It was early in 1897," she says, "that my health, previously good, began to fail. In spite of all we could do, I got worse, and in the middle of that year my state was dreadful. Not only was my appetite wholly destroyed but I abhorred the very sight of food. From the most savoury and attractive meals that could be put on the table I turned away in disgust.

"That this was unnatural and alarming, of course, I realized; but what could be done? Hardly a day passed without my suffering agony with a twisting, gripping, gnawing feeling in the stomach.

"The pleasure and comfort went out of my life as completely as the sparkle vanishes from a lake on a cloudy day. At length I acted on my mother's urgent and repeated advice, and began the use of Mother Seigel's Syrup. She said it had wrought a wonderful cure on her; and why should it not on me? So I said yes, and we sent for it. Before I had taken four bottles the trouble passed away, and I have been a strong, healthy girl ever since—and that is now eighteen months."—Maud McGuinness, 158 Burton Street, Drillinghurst, Sydney, N. S. W.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA

Japs and Russians at Outs.

EARL LI TO NEGOTIATE

Chinese Soldiers Organizing and Drilling in the Interior--Satus Quo at Peking.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Information has been received in Washington showing that a dangerous tension exists in the relations of the Russian and Japanese armies in China. The State and Navy Departments will not admit that they have been informed that the friction has reached this stage. It is altogether likely that the President understands fully this feature of the Chinese situation. Writing to a friend a naval officer says:

"There is very bad blood between the Japanese and Russians. One day the Russians fired a volley into a Japanese detachment and apologized. The next day the Japanese fired into the Russians and likewise apologized. Two or three were killed or wounded on each side. It is said now the Russians are withdrawing their troops from Nuchwang, and they will not participate in the advance on Peking. The Russians captured country around Nuchwang and are holding it. The Japanese seem to be doing all the work. They are landing large quantities of supplies, and have thousands of troops ready to land when the moment arrives. The Russians have charge of the railway, and it is now running through to Tientsin. The railroad men all quit work when the Russians took charge, and the Japanese no longer use it in transporting troops."

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LIGHT Housekeeper's Dining Outfit, \$14.85.

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

- 6 Dinner Plates.
- 6 Soup Plates.
- 6 Tea Plates.
- 6 Cups and Saucers.
- 2 Meat Dishes.
- 2 Vegetable Dishes.
- 1 Salad Bowl.
- 1 Tea Pot.
- 1 Gravy Boat.
- 1 Sugar Bowl.
- 1 Spoon Dish.
- 1 Butter Holder.
- 1 Milk Jug.
- 6 Fruit Plates.
- 1 Fruit Dish.
- 1 Water Jug.
- 6 Salt Cellars.
- 3 Pepper Shakers.
- 1 Vinegar Bottle.
- 1 Oil Bottle.
- 1 Mustard Pot.
- 6 Knives.
- 6 Forks.
- 6 Soup Spoons.
- 6 Tea Spoons.

LIGHT Housekeeper's Kitchen Outfit, \$18.10.

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

- 1 Wickless Blue Flame Oil Stove.
- 1 Soup Pot (Granite Iron).
- 2 Sauce Pans (Granite Iron).
- 1 Coffee Pot (Granite Iron).
- 1 Cake Turner.
- 1 Strainer.
- 1 Egg Beater.
- 1 Large Fork.
- 1 Large Spoon.
- 1 Large Knife.
- 2 Vegetable Pans.
- 1 Dish Pan.
- 1 Oil Can.
- 1 Funnel.
- 1 Can Opener.
- 1 Teakettle.
- 1 Dish Pan.
- 1 Milk Pail.
- 1 Tea Container.
- 1 Coffee Container.
- 1 Toaster.

See the above outfits in our large front window.

W. W. DIMOND & CO., LTD.
KING STREET.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.

Cures Sores on the Neck.

Cures Sores on the Face.

Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy.

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Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Cures the Blood from all impure matter.

From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and works from the inside, it is a most efficacious and safe remedy for either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25 and 50 each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

GALVESTON MORTALITY

It May Mount to Seven Thousand.

THE KAISER'S SYMPATHY

The Work of Relief and Rehabilitation is Steadily Going on—Ample Funds.

GALVESTON, September 15.—There are all told perhaps 125 in the list of dead who did not die in the storm. They died at the hands of their fellow men. Some are white; more are black.

Many of them lived here, and survived that awful Saturday night of hurricane and horror. The others came from near-by places. They are the men caught robbing the dead—the ghoulies of this week of woe and despair. Not a title of the story has yet reached the outside world.

There were more executions here in two days than in all the United States in a year.

Some few have enjoyed their constitutional privilege of a drum-head court-martial, with an army officer as the dispenser of life or death.

The most have been shot down as they robbed. Soldiers and citizens alike have been clothed with this authority—to kill any one caught stealing from the dead, or even from the piles of wreckage.

One artillery soldier killed five men within the minute with his Krag-Jorgensen—a bullet for each from the five cartridges in his rifle's magazine. One citizen killed two negroes in the twinkling of an eye—a barrel of his shotgun for each. There has not been a day that a dozen have not died in this way. As a rule the blacks were killed without any trial, while in some cases white ghoulies were given the formality of a trial.

Several thousand men are at work clearing away the debris on the beach. One hundred and fifty bodies were recovered from the wreckage and burned yesterday. No attempt is now being made to identify recovered bodies. Today most of them are found naked and mutilated beyond recognition.

LIVES SAVED BY A CUTTER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Excellent work in saving lives during the hurricane was done by the officers and crew of the revenue cutter Galveston, which was stationed at that port. The first mail through from the stricken city reached Washington today and brought a letter from Chief Engineer W. H. Whitaker of the Galveston. Under date of September 9 he says:

"All sheds on the wharves have been leveled to the ground, or nearly so. I do not think there is a house that has not been more or less damaged, or blown to the ground. While the wind was blowing over sixty miles an hour we sent out a boat with a rescuing party to row up one of the streets. The first trip they succeeded in saving thirteen women and children and brought them back to the vessel in safety.

"It was useless to attempt to row the boat against the terrific wind, and as the water was at that time not over a man's head in the street, a rope would be sent out to the nearest telegraph pole and by that means a boat could be hauled along from pole to pole. This was accomplished only by the most herculean efforts on the part of the men who led out the rope, but between swimming, walking and floundering along in the teeth of the gale the rope would finally be made fast. Then it was all that a crew of one officer and seven men could do to pull a boat against the fierce blasts of the hurricane. By working all Saturday afternoon and evening and up to 1 o'clock Sunday morning the brave boys succeeded in rescuing thirty-four men, women and children, whom they put in a place of safety and provided them with enough provisions for their immediate wants. Finally on account of the darkness, increasing violence of the storm and the vast amount of wreckage in the streets, the rescuing party was reluctantly compelled to return to the vessel.

"On board ship it was a period of intense anxiety for all hands. No one slept, and it was only by superhuman efforts by officers and crew that we rode out the hurricane in safety. With the exception of the carrying away of the port forward rigging and the smashing of all the windows and skylights, the vessel sustained no serious injury. Not a single person on board was injured in any way."

SITUATION IS BETTER.

GALVESTON, Texas, Sept. 18.—"The situation continues to improve." is what one is told now when he applies at any of the various headquarters for information. This statement is being made with gratifying monotony all over the city. The work has been brought down to a business basis as far as possible and the system and order displayed in the various departments would surprise anyone who might return to Galveston after an absence of three or four days.

One feature that has caused a better feeling and a more pronounced willingness to work is afforded by the fact that the "time" of all the laborers employed is being kept at headquarters. The men, being assured of compensation for their labor, naturally go about their unpleasant tasks with much better grace than heretofore.

A thorough investigation reveals the fact that every department is as well organized as possible under the circumstances and that all are working harmoniously.

Supplies and money are now pouring in from all over the country. It is stated that at least seven figures are needed to express the amount of cash thus far received. This is being used judiciously, and the effects of the presence of such a large relief are already apparent.

The death list will reach the total of 4,437 with the additions sent out today. Only a comparatively small number of the negroes who perished have been reported. After considering all these facts, one can hardly do anything else but conclude that the total to be finally reached will be above 6,000.

Judge Mann stated today that in his opinion the list would go as high as 7,000. The exact number of course, will never be known.

There are no developments which would lead to the belief that the estimate of a property loss of \$22,500,000 is too high. While one occasionally finds a business man whose property has not suffered greatly, it must be stated that the class is hopelessly in the minority and that large losses are the rule.

The people are becoming more cheerful every day and it is more than remarkable to observe the composure exhibited by some of them under the terrible circumstances. The individual woe has been lost in the community's grief and on every hand may be seen people who have lost their all, doing everything in their power to comfort a neighbor who perhaps has not been so unfortunate. Everybody seems to be doing all they can toward ultimate rehabilitation and the determination to build a city which will be bigger and broader in every way than the one which has been destroyed appears to be general.

The people are still leaving the city in considerable numbers but the relief work locally has now been gotten down to such a fine point that it is likely that there will be a marked diminution of the exodus during the next two or three days. The fears of an epidemic have been allayed by the presence and the distribution of medicines and disinfectants and therefore a feature which would undoubtedly have had the effect of causing many to seek succor elsewhere, has been eliminated from the situation.

THANK PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The following dispatch has been received at the White House from Mayor Jones of Galveston, addressed to President McKinley:

"The people of Galveston through my desire to return their sincere thanks for the great interest you and the United States Government have manifested in their behalf in their hour of trial. While their sufferings are indescribable, yet they have ever in their minds the great Government which never fails to respond to the distress of its citizens and they also know that at the head of that Government is an upright Christian gentleman whose every effort is to relieve the distressed with all the means and power at his command."

THE KAISER'S SYMPATHY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—President McKinley has received the following message of sympathy on the Galveston disaster from Emperor William of Germany:

STETTIN, Germany, Sept. 17, 1900.—President of the United States of America, Washington: I wish to convey to your Excellency the expression of my deep-felt sympathy with the misfortune that has befallen the town and harbor of Galveston and many other parts of the coast, and I mourn with you and the people of the United States over the terrible loss of life and property caused by the hurricane, and the magnitude of the disaster is equalled only by the indomitable spirit of the citizens of the new world who in their long and continued struggle with the adverse forces of nature have proved themselves to be victorious. I sincerely hope Galveston will rise again to new prosperity.

WILLIAM II.

The President's reply is as follows: Executive Mansion, Washington, Sept. 17, 1900.—His Imperial and Royal Majesty Wilhelm II, Stettin, Germany: Your Majesty's message of condolence and sympathy is very grateful to the American Government and people, and in their name as well as on behalf of the many thousands who have suffered bereavement and irreparable loss in the Galveston disaster, I thank you most earnestly.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

BLACKS WIN THE CUBAN ELECTIONS

The Whites now Declare Themselves in Favor of Annexation.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, Sept. 18.—The elections for delegates to the constitutional convention have resulted in favor of the Black party throughout this entire province, and the Whites now openly declare themselves to be annexationists. Ten thousand colored men who had worked themselves up almost to a frenzy, and wearing badges containing a skull and cross-bones, signifying death to the Republican party, paraded through the principal streets of the city last night, carrying tallow candles and torches. A mock funeral of the Republican party was held today and was attended by about 1,000 colored persons. The white people are cautious and are avoiding conflicts.

Children's Worst Foe.

Children show symptoms of disease quicker than grown people, and are accordingly easy to treat for all troubles. The worst foes of children are worms, but their presence can be readily detected and speedily removed. When a child becomes restless in sleep, picks at its nose, grinds its teeth, has an irregular appetite, is nervously irritable, and has bad breath, it is a victim of worms. There is just one way to treat worms—that is to kill them. Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer is the one medicine that will kill them. Don't waste time on any other treatment, and don't waste money on any other medicine, for Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer is the safest, surest, promptest and most permanent relief from worms. Hobron Drug Co., agents for Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

The President has returned to Washington to deal with the new Chinese situation resulting from the demand of Germany for punishment of the leaders of the anti-foreign movement in China.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Discount remains high in London. Tompkins predicts victory for the coal miners. Hatch & Foote, brokers of New York, have failed.

Germany will insist that the Chinese be punished. Refugees are leaving Galveston by the hundreds.

Another alarm in Nome harbor has cost several lives. Kearsarge Day at Portsmouth, N. H., was spoiled by rain.

San Francisco has raised about \$20,000 for the stern victims. Marcus Daly, the capitalist, is suffering from heart trouble.

First Lieutenant L. E. Hill, Fourth Infantry, has resigned. There is a growing eastern market for California redwood.

Galveston people have determined to build up the city anew. All the churches of Galveston are either wrecked or ruined.

E. H. Sothern's "Hamlet" received warm praise in New York. The big grand opera, "The New York promises to be a great success."

There are but 18,000 regular troops left in the United States proper. It is now denied that the Tanana district of Alaska is rich in gold.

Six persons perished in a forest fire, Cincinnati, Mo. on September 15. Yucatan rebels have attacked Government troops, and a big battle is on.

Russia refuses to change her plans, and will not withdraw from Peking. Russians are repairing the telegraph line between Tien-Tsin and Peking.

The big trees of Santa Cruz county, Cal., are in danger from forest fires. American Steel and Wire Company's plants are resuming work at Pittsburgh.

Crocker says that New York city will give a Democratic majority of 100,000. Colorado Republicans have named Frank C. Gendy of Denver for governor.

Corbett is trying to get control of the National Sporting Club of London. George E. Smith, "Pittsburg Phil," will leave the turf. He says it does not pay.

The transport Lawton will make but one trip to Nome to relieve the indigent miners. The Germans have captured and burned the town of Tientsin, killing 100 Boxers.

All the powers have accepted Li Hung Chang as a negotiator. He is now at Tien-Tsin. Mexico's national holiday was observed in some of the old Spanish towns of California.

President McKinley has directed that the Government of the Philippines be liberalized. Colorado Indians are stealing cattle and threatening to make war on women and children.

McKinley will not receive delegations in this campaign, owing to the situation in the Orient. Ex-Governor D. H. Chamberlain, an old time Republican leader, has come out for Bryan.

John B. Randolph, the well known art critic of New York, was killed by a fall down a shaft 30 feet deep. A bill has been introduced in the Mexican Congress appropriating \$30,000 for the Galveston sufferers.

Hamilton, Kans., a town of 300 people, was visited by a tornado and suffered much property damage. Butte, Mont., has 30,420 people, an increase of 19,747 since 1890. Sacramento has 29,282, against 26,356 in 1890.

In the Goebel trial James Stubblefield testified that James Howard boasted of having fired the shot that killed Goebel.

The Department of the Interior will supply aid to the Pima Indians of Arizona, whose fields are suffering from a lack of irrigation water.

A squadron of the Sixth Cavalry will leave to relieve a native Christian village which was attacked by Boxers. Forty-six miles southeast of Peking.

Montreal loses the Eder-Dempster Transatlantic line, which goes to Boston, and the grain trade of the Canada-Atlantic Railway, which goes to Quebec.

A tramp, taken out of a box car at Stockton, Cal., had fasted six days, and was almost blinded for want of light. He had entered the car at New Orleans.

It is rumored in Johannesburg that General Christian De Wet, the Boer general, was killed on the 7th instant, near Potchefstroom, says the London correspondent of the Tribune.

The American Sheet Steel Company and the Republic Iron and Steel Company have entered an arrangement by which the former withdraws from the merchant bar trade and the latter from sheet production.

The Democratic National Committee complains of light contributions from wealthy Democrats. Clark of Montana may give \$25,000 instead of \$50,000, and Perry Belmont gave \$10,000, out of which the committee's agent took ten per cent commission.

Gilbert Parker, the novelist, was chosen by the Conservatives at Gravesend as their candidate for the House of Commons at the coming general election. Owing to the relative position of parties at Gravesend this choice is equivalent to a return.

Baron Von Estvold, secretary of the Congo Free State, is about to resign his office. It is reported that his action is partly due to the fact that he is disgusted with the recent scandals growing out of the operations of commercial companies that are exploiting the country.

Prince Albert of Saxony was killed in a carriage accident at Wolkau, a short distance from Dresden. He was the fifth son of Prince Frederick George of Saxony, brother of the King. He was born in Dresden February 25, 1859, was a captain in the First Regiment of Uhlans and a Chevalier of the Order of the Black Eagle. He was unmarried.

The Russians, it is rumored, are rapidly pushing into Manchuria, where all indications point to extensive operations before the arrival of winter. They have suspended work on the railroad to Peking, which adds to the complications. It is believed that their object in this is to compel the other powers to consent to the destruction of Peking.

A British signal officer reports a sharp engagement between a company of the Fourteenth Indian Infantry and 2,000 Boxers at Motow (Matow), on the road to Peking. The Americans made a gallant stand, and a detachment of Bengal Lancers, near by, hearing the firing, came to their rescue and charged the Boxers in the rear. The Chinese were routed, leaving 200 dead. The Americans had no casualties.

Robert Louis Stevenson's widow and her son, Lloyd Osbourne, are building two houses on Lombard street, San Francisco, and intend to make their home in that city. Since the death of the great novelist Mrs. Stevenson has been traveling, and these two houses are modeled after some she saw while in Portugal. They will face each other. The family income has been materially increased by the successful dramatization of Stevenson's "Prince Otto."

General MacArthur reports under date of September 16: "Charles McQuestion, captain Fourth United States Infantry, died yesterday at Mangnongne, Ilocos, Cavite province, 8:30 evening, from a gunshot wound caused by a private soldier. Captain McQuestion, in a fit of temporary insanity, attacked men of company, shot one of more and was shot himself in self-defense. Further particulars when received."

The national wholesale druggists are in session at Chicago. They favor a national pure food law to regulate the inspection of drugs by a general law instead of, as at present, by the laws of the various States. A memorial will be prepared for Congress embodying the claims of the druggists that the present State laws conflict and injure the drug trade. Modification of the war stamp tax will also be urged. Before the adjournment on Friday the associations expect to have a committee on its way to Washington to present their projects before the congressional committees.

The conference of the Institute of Journalists, held in London under the auspices of Lord Mayor Newton, passed a number of remarkable resolutions, the results of which are awaited with a great deal of curiosity. For instance, hereafter if the dictates of the Institute are obeyed, editors must refrain from inviting contributions from persons of wealth, position, society, etc., because they thus deprive of valuable space those who are journalists by profession and have no other means of livelihood. It was resolved also to form a committee whose duty it is to investigate charges against papers manipulating items of news or unduly expanding cablegrams. Another committee was appointed to draw up a scheme for the examination of all persons aspiring to a newspaper career.

The State Department has received a dispatch from the Consul at Puchau, China, transmitting a copy of an agreement entered into between the Viceroy and the general of Fuhkien province and the foreign consuls at Puchau, which provides in substance that the Chinese will do everything in their power to protect the lives and property of foreign officers, merchants and missionaries resident in Fuhkien and at Tientsin and southern China, and that no person shall be attacked by the local authorities so long as the local authorities maintain order, and that the admirals of the several nations will be informed that it is not advisable that a number of naval vessels should visit Puchau, lest the people be alarmed. The agreement is signed by the Russian, United States, Japanese, British and French consuls, and by Viceroy Hsu Ying Kuey and General Shan Lien.

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THE FOES OF THE ISLAND FORESTS

Cattle Chief Cause Of Destruction.

PROF. KOEBELE SAYS THEY SHOULD BE SHOT DOWN

Interesting Report of the Learned Government Entomologist on Our Arboreal Enemies To Commissioner Wray Taylor.

Professor Koebele, the Government entomologist, and as well-known, one of the distinguished savants of the world, has made an exhaustive report to Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry Taylor on his recent visit to Puuwaawaa, Hawaii. The report is herewith published in full and will be found of intense interest to those who have the future of the Islands at heart:

Wray Taylor, Esq., Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry.

Sir: As requested by you, I have made a trip to Mr. E. P. Low's ranch at Puuwaawaa, Hawaii, to look into and report on the depredation of insects on the forest trees.

Within the last year or so, the forest trees, Markell, have been very destructive to some of the trees, and chiefly to the "Mamane," *sophora chrysophylla*, but at the present time this destructive scale insect has practically disappeared. Its formidable enemy, the vedalia cardinalis, was found in full force. Owing to the isolated appearance of the vedalia, individual or small colonies, showing that the vedalia is present throughout this district. The more the vedalia becomes disseminated, the less is the danger of its becoming a pest, as its enemy will follow wherever it appears.

Of other insects, two species of locusts were found present in numbers; *L. nigrum* is the most numerous, attacking a great variety of trees and shrubs; yet it is badly parasitized by chalcid flies. Specimens were found upon a slender tree, nearly every single individual destroyed by the chalcid flies.

In addition to the part of TWO SPECIES of locusts, two species of FUNGUS, *Ascochyta*, are present, as all over the Islands, having been introduced some six years since. It is owing to the want of sufficient moisture that these do not develop sufficiently in the Puuwaawaa district. A few days of rain and cloudy weather will immediately spread the disease among them. *L. longum* was found also well represented, and, as the foregoing, it has sufficient enemies to keep it in check. *Pulvinaria* padl, at one time threatening the coffee industry of the Islands, is present here and there, yet always accompanied by its enemy, the coccinellid *montrouzieri*, which will make it impossible for the pulvinaria to ever again become a destructive pest. When in China last spring we collected and successfully introduced to the Islands additional enemies for this scale, one of these, a chalcid fly destroying the insect in its earliest stages, is of great value.

One or two species of aspidiotus are spread throughout the district upon wild and cultivated trees preyed upon by internal parasites. Nowhere has this been seen to do any noticeable injury to plant life, except upon a couple of cultivated trees, which, with a little attention given to the same, can easily be avoided. Moreover, we shall forward additional parasites and predatory insects to this locality.

Dactylopius ceriferus, the common tropical mealy bug, formerly so numerous in Honolulu, was found to infest some of the "willow."

Erythrina monosperma; here also the cryptine beetle was found to be present and devouring the same.

All of the above insects are of foreign origin, and, without the assistance of the introduced predators and parasitic insects, they would be detrimental to plant life.

It is different with the INSECTS EAT various indigenous forms OF THEIR forest trees. All these have their parasites, and in consequence they prey upon, almost all of them have existed for thousands of years.

According to the observations of Mr. Perkins, it is the larva of scolythrida, a span worm, found on all the islands, that almost annually denudes the trees of their leaves; doubtless these conditions have not always existed. In former times the koa trees have had a dense underbrush consisting of various young trees, and especially ferns, keeping the ground and the base of the trees continually moist; the scolythrida larva in pupating come down to the ground; then it is that most of them are destroyed by a fungus disease indigenous to these islands, and requiring moisture for its development, the same disease is successfully made use of against the depredations of the Japanese beetle.

Since the total destruction of undergrowth in the koa forests, and the even drying up of the ground, this disease is becoming less effective and naturally the insects more numerous. It is but a few weeks that the worms are numerous enough to defoliate the trees; very soon the new leaves reappear again and no trace of the worms is noticed, this only appearing periodically.

As to the natural enemies of this geometrid larva, very little is known; we have had no opportunity of breeding the same. Of the very numerous specimens of various indigenous species, some doubtless will prey upon it.

The Asiatic chalcids, *Aspilota*, *Aspilota*, doing such splendid work on this island, where it has just been introduced, has been met with, as yet, not in large numbers. On Kauai, where this insect has

been introduced some five years since, it has become very common. The seeds of the koa tree were destroyed to some extent by the larvae of a trichid, apparently a species of *carpocapsa*, and, as Mr. Perkins informs me, it is represented on all the Islands. We are breeding the same at present from a lot of seeds of "mamane," *sophora chrysophylla*, brought down from Puuwaawaa. Judging from the large quantities of parasitic insects, these larvae are never so numerous as to destroy all the koa seeds. Perhaps more numerous is a weevil, of foreign origin, represented on all the Islands wherever the koa tree is growing. Upon the seeds of which it breeds. Not only is this the only tree upon which it is found, but the seeds of most of the coconuts, and especially those of *propolis dulcis*, are destroyed by this weevil. Nevertheless, any part of a koa forest forced off, or largely undisturbed, will soon reproduce large quantities of young trees of this valuable timber, as can be seen at Lihue, Kauai.

What is most apparent throughout the dying forests are the numerous small holes seen on some of the trees, in an unhealthy condition. It is supposed that the insects producing the same are the cause of the ultimate decay of the trees, which is by no means the case. In any undisturbed forest such signs are indeed a rarity, save perhaps in the "Nae-nae," *myoporum sandwicense*, which practically has these holes during the entire time of its existence, with but little detriment to the plant itself. If by any cause, natural or otherwise, a tree becomes injured, a branch blown off, etc., the first insects to appear are the indigenous cerambycids, which produce the holes referred to. As a fact, it is the greatest help to a collector of these insects, as they are active during the hottest part of the day, from 1 a. m. to 3 p. m., when the sun is highest. *Platymyrmex varians* is found upon the koa tree on Hawaii, where it breeds both in the trunks and larger limbs, as do the *Platymyrmex pulchellus* and *Platymyrmex crinitus* are found upon the same tree on Oahu; on Kauai two other species are found upon the same tree: these are *Platymyrmex aequalis* and *Platymyrmex diana* on Kauai.

Four species are known to breed upon the "mamane," *sophora chrysophylla*. Of these two are found on Hawaii, *Platymyrmex*, *Darwinianus* and *Platymyrmex* *Blackburni*. The first was found very common at Puuwaawaa, where the tree is numerous as yet. *Platymyrmex funebris* is found on Maui, and *Platymyrmex bilineatus* on this tree on Kauai.

The large genus of "alani," *Pelea*, have so far four known species; two of these are known to occur on Hawaii. *Platymyrmex bishopi* and *Platymyrmex* *vicinus* have been found on these trees by Mr. Perkins, and the first named has been met with at Puuwaawaa.

Platymyrmex collaris occurs on Maui and *Platymyrmex diana* on Kauai. The "ohia lehua," *metrosideros polymorpha*, has four known species at least: *Platymyrmex fitchii* and *Platymyrmex* *pulvillensis* are on Maui; *Platymyrmex* *lanaiensis* on Lanai; *Platymyrmex aestivus* on Oahu. We know that this tree is also attacked on Hawaii.

The "ohia-ha," *eugenia sandwicensis*, is affected on Kauai by *Platymyrmex* *concolor*, and on the same island *Platymyrmex* *permutatus* infests the "ahaka," *bobea* *permutatus*. These trees are attacked on Oahu by *Platymyrmex* *microgaster*.

Platymyrmex perkinsi is the insect upon the "naro," *myoporum sandwicense*, on Hawaii. *Platymyrmex* *lanaiensis* is found upon the "mamake," *Platymyrmex* *abundans*, on the island of Hawaii, whilst on Oahu, upon the same tree, an undescribed species was found.

At Puuwaawaa we found two new species of *Platymyrmex*, one is *Platymyrmex* *nothocentrum breviflorum*, and the other is found breeding in the "koko" or "akoko," *euphorbia lori-folia*, a dead tree of which was found filled with larvae, which are rather badly parasitized.

Another genus, or rather small cerambycids, is living chiefly in the dead branches of various trees, and as far as known they are attached to *sophora chrysophylla* and *acacia* *koa*. *Clytarius* *filipes* and *Clytarius* *medicinis* have been found on the first named tree, on Hawaii and Maui respectively.

Ten species are known to infest the koa tree, *Clytarius* *debilis*, *Clytarius* *claviger* and *Clytarius* *modestus*, *Clytarius* *latifolius* and *Clytarius* *pennatus* on Maui; Oahu has but one known species, *Clytarius* *abundans*, which were bred from dead branches of koa from Nuuanu valley. The branches were brought in during December, 1898, and on January 10th, 1899, seven beetles had issued, and of parasites, 46 females and 25 males. Again on March 24, 1899, we counted 14 beetles, 10 females and 55 male parasites; all these of one species and found on all the islands, parasitizing upon *Platymyrmex* *abundans*; as well it has also been bred upon larvae of introduced cerambycids.

The three other species, *Clytarius* *modestus*, *Clytarius* *longipes* and *Clytarius* *abundans*, were found by Mr. Perkins to breed upon the koa tree on Kauai. We have bred a species of *Clytarius* from

trunk of "papala," *charpentaria obovata*, on place where bark had been badly eaten by cattle at Puuwaawaa. The above are about the first indigenous insects to appear on diseased timber trees. After these come a large number of various genera and species preying upon dead wood. As a fact, the most of the Hawaiian coleoptera, are known to live upon trees in such condition. In addition, larvae of tenebridae make their appearance, readily noticed by the webs intermixed with remains and excrement of the same. Usually this remains as long as the trees are in an upright condition, or until the last stage of their existence.

Now we come to the greatest enemies of the beautiful Hawaiian forests, the most destructive ever introduced among tropical forests, which will sooner or later, but positively and inevitably disappear before the army of devastating cattle. I doubt that anything in nature, save and fire included, would have in the same space of time brought the once densely clothed islands to the present condition.

If we could look backward fifty or sixty years we would see the two large mountains of Maui and Hawaii, the plain of Lanai and Molokai clothed with forests; Oahu the same, native trees in numbers down to Honolulu; four miles or more of a dense and impassable virgin forest in Nuuanu valley; the Waianae mountains with a mantle of beautiful green vegetation; Kaula, the fairest of all, the Lihue plains an undisturbed forest, as all along the west on the windward side, and the forest on the leeward side coming down to the sea, in parts at least. We would see in places uniformly running streams, and ever flowing springs. Doubtless such has been the condition of the Islands. The changes have been brought on to the benefit of the very few, to the detriment of the whole Islands and community. Today, especially on the leeward side of the Islands, the cancer spots which are growing and growing continuously; the grass has disappeared, each successive rain takes away more of the soil, and during the sunny days the wind is taking the same far out to sea. With these conditions, these barren spots will grow into barren rocks, where not even the denuded lantana (the salvation plant of the Islands) will grow. I fear to express an opinion of the state of conditions fifty years hence, yet we must trust in a body of men to form laws and regulations, and to enforce them, which will be mostly and immediately wanted, and strict laws to compel every cattle owner to fence in his or her cattle, and liberty to any one to take or shoot any animal found outside such enclosures, even paying a bonus for any such beast so destroyed.

On the lower end of CATTLE KILL Puuwaawaa ranch we find a mixed forest of a large number of trees, some of the most valuable timber, such as the *manila* wood, *santalum freycinetianum*, and the *kaui*, *alphitonia ponderosa*, and many others growing among the lava rocks. Some four or five species of trees are destroyed by the cattle that eat off the bark, like the "willow," the "papala," and other soft-wooded species.

The principal food of cattle in this district is the underbrush, breaking the rays of the hot sun on the lava rocks; and animals will browse upon the young trees, and eventually destroy the same, leaving the older plants with the surface weed exposed. It is only a question of a few years until all the trees on such places disappear entirely. Example, the piece of land between Mr. John McGee's house and the lava rock, with a few more forest dead and dried up timber on the ground. It took the cattle a very few years to accomplish this.

The upper part of the ranch comprises some 12,000 acres of fertile Government land, covered with valuable forest trees, among them the famous koa. It is here where we have seen the sandalwood tree over eighteen inches in diameter. Five years since the present leaseholder had to hew a trail to see the condition of the land; today we find a handsome open park land, so to speak, where one can ride anywhere on horseback. I venture to say that at the expiration of the lease, twenty years hence, we will find an open pasture land, very much in want of moisture. For the benefit of the country and community at large, the Government could well afford to pay the lessee one thousand for every dollar it receives as rental for the rest of the term. Leaving the necessity of a forest out of the question, the protection of these valuable timber lands alone would sufficiently pay for all outlays.

With the kind help and the furnishing of the PLANTED AT native names by Mr. NURSERY.

The following species of trees, now planted at the Government Nursery, and at Manana:

"Wauke," *brucea nana* papyrifera. "Kauwila," *alphitonia ponderosa*. "Alani," *pelea* sp. "Alani," *nothocentrum breviflorum*. "Koa" or "kaui," *metrosideros* *Kaulaensis*. "Halapepe," *dracaena aurea*. "Olapa," *cheilodendron gaudichaudii*. "Hoolei," *ochrosia sandwicensis*. "Hahai," *santalum freycinetianum*. "Nalo," *myoporum sandwicense*. "Aulu" or "kaui," *sideroxylon* *Sandwicense*. "Mamane," *sophora chrysophylla*. "Pua," *olea sandwicensis*. "Papala," *charpentaria obovata*. "Pilo," *kadua grandis*. "Awikiki," *canavalia galeata*. "Willow," *erythrina monosperma*. "Kookoolau," an ornamental, yellow-flowering composite shrub; seeds of one of the numerous lobelia. "Alahe," cannot be found in Hillebrand. "Aa," a large tree only known to Mr. Low in a couple of specimens.

Respectfully, A. KOEBELE, Entomologist.

Bad Finances of Brazil.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—A dispatch to the Herald from Rio de Janeiro says:

The official Journal publishes today facts concerning the origin of the bank crisis. It says that one year ago the directors of the Bank of the Republic informed the Government that the situation was very critical. The Government aided the bank by making deposits amounting to \$5,000,000. The Herald's correspondent in Manaus reports that the Bolivian forces have occupied Puerto Alonso, the stronghold of the revolution in Acre.

A Japanese suicide was reported to the police department yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Fernandez of Ewa district. The suicide was a laborer and had changed himself at Honale. He had been ill of late and was despondent. The body was discovered by a Japanese woman. It was found hanging from a tree.

BRITISH AGAIN BEAT OFF BOERS

A Pitched Battle Results in Another Victory for British.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Daily Telegraph publishes the following from Lourenzo Marquez, dated yesterday: A pitched battle has been fought midway between Kaap Mulden and Hector-spruit, resulting in heavy Boer losses. The Boers returned and now threaten to destroy the cogwheels of the locomotives used between Waterval Boven and Waterval Onder, without which the railway cannot be worked. They have blocked and damaged the railway for six miles on the Crocodileport section; have destroyed the culverts and the Hector-spruit bridge, and looted and burned Komatiport. The British are now at Komatiport, and heavy fighting is proceeding. It is rumored that Mr. Steyn has arrived here.

PRETORIA, Sept. 18.—General Poter-Carew has occupied Kaap Mulden, about twenty miles east of Nelspruit, where he captured a number of locomotives and a considerable quantity of rolling stock.

LOURENZO MARQUEZ, Sept. 18.—Five hundred Boer refugees arrived here today. Twenty were wounded.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—A cable to the Sun from Durban says: The transport Maudslayi arrived today with eighty-two released British prisoners aboard. They were very much emaciated and were suffering from ill treatment at the hands of the Boers. They said the conditions were very bad after the British had captured Pretoria. Sixteen prisoners had been killed or wounded while attempting to escape. They say there have been internecine quarrels and bloodshed among the Boers over the flight of President Kruger. There are many desertions daily, and it is probable, according to the stories told by the men, that there will be a general surrender in a few days.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Charles D. Pierce, consul general of the Orange Free State and trustee and the treasurer of the Boer Relief fund, has received the following cable from the Boer envoys, who are now at Dordrecht, Holland: "We have been informed that a proclamation issued by Lord Roberts, commander in chief of the British troops in South Africa contains a statement to the effect that President Kruger has crossed the borders of the republic and consequently should have formally resigned as president, and that his resignation should be accepted by the Boers to convince the burghers how useless it will be to go on fighting. We feel obliged to protest against this new insinuation, desiring to say that if the state president of the South African republic should have crossed the borders of his country he must have done so by order of the 'Uitverende Raad' (executive council), which body by virtue of a special warrant of the Volksraad in its session of 1899, is fully entitled to authorize the president to go abroad for some purpose of other; according to the constitution the vice president in such case enters upon the duties of the state president, and the government is carried on as before. So there is no question about abdicating as president, or of forsaking the cause of the Boers. The proclamation thus can have no other purpose than by a false statement of facts to humiliate the enemy who cannot be brought into submission even by the application of measures contrary to law and justice."

PRESIDENT KRUGER'S PLANS.

LOURENZO MARQUEZ, Monday, Sept. 17.—Mr. Kruger, the former president of the South African republic, will not sail for Europe on the German steamer Herzog, Monday, September 24, as he originally intended. THE HAGUE, Sept. 18.—The government of the Netherlands has been notified of Kruger's acceptance of her offer to place a warship at his disposal to convey him from Lourenzo Marquez to Holland.

A NEW WHARF FOR HILO TOWN

Hackfeld and Company Will Build One—Meeting of the Council.

Hackfeld and Company intend to build a new wharf at Hilo immediately and yesterday at the meeting of the Governor's council it was decided to grant the application. It was decided however that provision should be placed in the grant to the effect that the wharf should be subject to purchase by the Government at the cost price of it whenever it should become desirous to make use of it.

Theodore H. Davies and Company applied for a renewal of the lease of the lot which has been used for the storage of coal for the Canadian-Australian Steamship Company. As these matters are now out of the hands of the Territorial Government it was decided to refuse the application.

Superintendent McCandless reported the bids for the sewer outfall and there was some discussion of the present and past plans for the outfall, as well as about the amount of money that would be necessary to complete the work. The matter was finally left in the hands of Mr. McCandless to do as he thought fit.

Land Commissioner Brown reported the application of L. L. McCandless for the purchase of certain property at Pearl Harbor which is advertised for re-lease. Mr. McCandless wanted to purchase at the upset price of \$2000, but it was decided that as the property was bringing in a good revenue under lease it would not be the policy of the Government to sell it.

Hilo's Sanitary Needs.

Captain Sam Johnson left on the Kinu yesterday for Hilo taking with him one of the odorless excavators belonging to the Board of Health. It will be recalled that an order was made some time ago by the Board to have one of the excavators sent to Hilo. Captain Johnson will organize the system there and will likewise make an inspection of the town and report to the Board its sanitary needs. It is likely that on his return to the city a sanitary officer will be appointed for Hilo.

Debility Neuralgia, Biliousness.

When the nerves are weak there is no telling what may happen. You are tired all the time, depressed, restless, and suffer greatly with headache, backache, neuralgia, and general discomfort. But there is a cure, as Mr. J. Elliott, of West Perth, W. A., well knows. He sends us his portrait, and says:



"For many years I suffered greatly with neuralgia in my head and also with biliousness. I had tried many kinds of medicines but without help. I then tried

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Two bottles made such a difference in my feelings that I was greatly surprised. My general health improved at once, my nerves were stronger, my headache disappeared, and my severe attacks of biliousness were cured."

Constipation alone will often cause biliousness, neuralgia, and sick headache. Ayer's Pills are a safe and sure cure for all liver troubles. And they cure dyspepsia also.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Samuel M. Nott and Miss Alice Walker were married on Wednesday evening.

A number of officers of the transport Thomas called on Governor Dole yesterday.

Rambler bicycles only \$40. Old wheels taken as part payment, at E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

The Governor has appointed S. W. Kaai, Esq., as district magistrate of South Kona, Hawaii.

Charles Wilcox, of the Board of Health, who has been ill for several days, was at his desk again yesterday.

The Nippon Maru is due tomorrow from San Francisco. As she is a fast boat she may arrive late this evening.

Prof. A. Marques expects to go to Australia in November, stopping at Auckland, New Zealand, for a visit of a few weeks en route.

Dr. W. H. Mays of San Francisco has opened an office and will practice in this city. His office is just Walkiki of the Central Union Church.

Mrs. W. Ryle and daughter, who have been doing the Islands on a pleasure trip, return to their home in Oakland, Cal., by the Australia.

The Chamber of Commerce will hold a special session at 3 o'clock this afternoon to consider relief for the sufferers by the Galveston disaster.

H. M. Larue, a capitalist of San Francisco, and a director of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, was one of the Australia's passengers.

Salary warrant No. 3936 for \$30, drawn by the auditor in favor of Miss Lena Deverill, is advertised as lost. Payment on same has been stopped.

The name of William Aylett was omitted unintentionally in yesterday's issue from the list of representatives elected at the Fifth District meeting Tuesday evening at the Drill Shed.

The undivided interest in some land in Kaunohi, Kona, consisting of three parcels of seven and a half acres, is offered for lease. For particulars and description see ad elsewhere.

The surplus of the funds raised by the Labor Day committee, amounting to \$200, has been turned over to the library for the purpose of purchasing works on mechanical and technical subjects.

Delegate-elect Samuel Parker, Judge Humphreys and A. B. Loebenstain were interested spectators at the joint convention of the Fourth and Fifth Districts held last night at the Drill Shed.

A native woman wearing the old fashioned pa-u, or flowing skirts for horseback riding, was seen on the streets yesterday. Her appearance attracted almost as much attention from kamalnans as from strangers.

J. H. MacLafferty, manager of the J. W. Butler Paper Company's Pacific Coast branch, is in Honolulu after orders. The Butler company is one of the largest in the United States, and is making a determined reach for the trade of Hawaii.

Rev. S. L. Desha, of Hilo, who was delayed over one boat by a fall from a horse, left on the Kinu for his home yesterday. Mr. Desha made good use of his enforced delay here, however, raising a considerable sum of money for the new organ which is to be placed in his church.

Cards have been received in this city for the wedding of Miss Helen Stevens, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Stevens, of Osgood Hill, North Andover, Mass., and Mr. Arthur Charles Lovelkin. The wedding will take place at North Andover, and Mr. and Mrs. Lovelkin will be at home at their Waikiki residence after January 1.

Robert F. Lange has notified Governor Dole by letter of his appointment as vice consul at Honolulu for Belgium. He states that His Majesty King Leopold II of Belgium, under date of May 30, 1900, made the appointment. He has also received his exequatur from President McKinley, dated July 9, 1900. Mr. Leon Gulliaux, Belgian consul at San Francisco, still retains his jurisdiction over the Honolulu vice consulate, as heretofore.

To Fix the Phones.

At last the telephone system is to be set to rights, for an expert imported from the Australia who is expected with a magic touch or two to end all the plights with the system. He is John H. Corcoran, and what he does not know about putting to rights anything in connection with the system is not worth knowing. Mr. Corcoran represents the company which sold the switchboard in use here to the local firm. He believes that he has located the cause of the trouble and that he can repair it without difficulty.

BODIES TO COME HOME

The Soldier Dead To Be Exhumed.

GOVERNMENT WILL ACT

Remains of Men Who Died in the Orient and Here to be Taken Back.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Colonel Wm. S. Patten, of the Quartermaster's Department, on duty at the War Department, has completed arrangements for the free transportation to the United States of the remains of soldiers and sailors and civilians who lost their lives and were buried in the island possessions of the United States and in China. According to the present plans of the Department a burial corps will take passage on the transport Hancock, scheduled to leave San Francisco on October 1st for the Philippines.

At the request of the Secretary of the Navy the same burial corps will undertake to perform similar service with respect to officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps buried in China and the islands of the Pacific. The corps will be in charge of D. H. Rhodes, inpector of National cemeteries, who was sent to the Philippines in November, 1899, on a similar errand.

When the transport stops at Honolulu to coal, the bodies buried there will be taken up and made part of her cargo. Similar action will be taken at the island of Guam and in the Philippines.

Colonel Patten says that the prevailing conditions in China will scarcely render practicable any disinterments in that country earlier than next spring. All the remains recovered are to be given honorable burial in the United States at places selected by the next of kin. In all cases where not otherwise ordered the interment will be made in the national cemetery, with preference for the cemetery at the Presidio, San Francisco, and Arlington, near Washington.

The approximate number of remains to be exhumed is 1,331, distributed in the following places:

Honolulu, thirty-six enlisted men of the army and one marine. Guam, eight men of the navy. China, two officers of the army, fifty-eight enlisted men of the army and thirty-seven men of the navy.

Philippines, seventeen officers of the army, 1,150 enlisted men of the army and twenty-eight men of the navy.

JOHN SHERMAN A BROKEN MAN

The Old Statesman's Mind is Gradually Flickering Out.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—A special to the Sun from Mansfield, O., says: This city can no longer claim John Sherman as a citizen. At 8:15 o'clock last night Sherman, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. J. I. McCullum, her two children and Dr. W. E. Loughridge, left here for Washington, not to return. Sherman is in feeble health. The splendid Sherman property on Park avenue, West, is to be divided into lots and sold. The old Sherman home will also pass into the hands of strangers.

Mansfield was long the home of the venerable statesman, who, as an humble law student, entered on his political career in this city. When Mansfield set a village Sherman purchased eighty acres of land on the western outskirts for \$300 an acre. Eighteen or twenty years ago he gave a number of acres to the city for a park. The balance of the land, which is now in the best residence part of Mansfield, is occupied by the Sherman home. Orchards and groves slope away from the house on all four sides.

The once great mind of the statesman is falling fast. Lifelong friends and even near relatives who called at the Sherman residence after Mrs. Sherman's death were not seen on the porch. Sherman was so feeble that it was not deemed advisable to inform him of the death of his sister, Mrs. Sherman Reese, which occurred recently at Lancaster, O. There was a movement on foot to give Sherman a farewell reception, but it was abandoned on account of his feeble condition. Sherman's total wealth is conservatively estimated at not less than \$4,000,000.

THE INDEPENDENTS.

Native Party Leaders Busied With Their Campaign.

R. N. Boyd and Wm. Mossman have returned to town from their tour on the Ewa and Koolau side of the island as registrars. The latter reported that 825 qualified voters were registered from Puuloa to Waimanalo and he thinks that two-thirds of them are Independents. He also said that the Home Rule Party is very strong in Puuloa, Alea, Waihalu, Waikele, Laie, Hauula, Kakaia, Kahanu, Kaneohe, Heela, Kailua and Waimanalo.

R. W. Wilcox and D. Kalaualani, the leaders of the Independent Home Rule party, left on the Kinu yesterday. They will visit Molokai and Lanai in behalf of their party.

Hurricane Tragedy at Sea.

SANTIAGO, Sept. 19.—A sailor from the Portuguese bark Gertrude, from Galveston for Rio de Janeiro, who landed from a small boat on the coast about twenty miles west of Playa del Este, declares that the recent hurricane washed the sea over the ship, disabling her, and that afterward lightning struck her and set her on fire. Captain Estabell Oliver commanded the Gertrude, and the crew abandoned the vessel, ten going in a large boat in charge of the quartermaster and two in a smaller one. The boats drifted apart. The sailor says

DEMOCRATS TALK FUSION

Central Committee Has
Meeting.

NO ACTION AS TO PUA

Laughable Error in Regard to C. W.
Booth's Nomination is
Explained.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The Democratic central committee met last evening in their headquarters at the Progress block. The most important business transacted was the discussion of fusion with the Independent party, and the course to be taken as to Pua, who had sent the committee a letter declining to have his name appear on the Democratic ticket as a candidate for the legislature. Pua's letter was read before the meeting, and its contents had a most important bearing on the action of the committee in suggesting a fusion with the Home Rule party.

The principal discussion on these subjects came from W. A. Kinney and Col. McCarthy. They stated emphatically that with the men now nominated on the Democratic senatorial and representative ticket—some of them bearing the undeniable stamp of "Independent" on their foreheads—Pua could not be kicked out of the Democratic party, or at least off the ticket, without creating bad feeling among the Independents. So Pua was let alone.

One of the most ludicrous features of the evening's discussion was that on the manner in which C. W. Booth came to be placed on the list of nominees for representatives.

The chairman explained that the "slate" of the committee had been made up prior to the convention of last Monday evening, to be submitted to the nominating committee, and that the latter had made the selection of names. When the name of Booth was called in the committee meeting Mr. Kinney thought Col. McCarthy said "Booth, representative," and the colonel corrected him by saying, "Senate." Then Committeeman McClannahan made a similar mistake and got senate and representative mixed.

Col. McCarthy eventually explained the mistake in putting Mr. Booth's name on the representative ticket. The names had been dictated to the secretary and he in preparing the type-written list, got the names mixed. "It was very simple," explained the gallant colonel.

Preliminary to the real business of the evening, a letter from the Socialistic Party was read and laid on the table for future reference.

Col. McCarthy brought up the question of having ballots printed similar to those which were gotten out by the Republican party yesterday. There was some discussion as to just what such a printed ballot should be. Those are to contain the names of the nominees of the Democratic party, and will be plainly marked as a campaign document for distribution among those whom the Democrats hope to vote their ticket. The names are to be arranged alphabetically, and have the form of one of the Government ballots, which will be used on election day.

This is also to be printed for the education of the natives, probably in the Ahaione.

Col. McCarthy also brought up the question of the Territorial convention to be held by the Democrats for the purpose of nominating a delegate to Congress. He was not positive that the delegates to the convention elected for next Monday evening would be present next Monday evening when it was first proposed to hold the convention. He said word would be received from the other islands on this point next Saturday.

If the letters received in Saturday's mail are to the effect that the Democrats have not held their district conventions on the other islands, then it is probable that the convention will be held on October 8, 1900, or two days before the registration lists close.

He would like to hold the convention next Monday evening, October 1, he said, and get the machinery of the party in full motion. Some one suggested that the convention should be held in the Orpheum Theater if there was no show going on at the time.

Col. McCarthy stated that on Maui the districts were to hold their district conventions last Monday evening, elect delegates to the Territorial convention, and he here for the convention on October 1. Mr. McClannahan questioned the colonel as to whether he was certain that on Maui and other islands they had really held district conventions. The colonel said he was.

Col. McCarthy also stated that on Tuesday next he would leave for Maui to stump the island for Democracy. Nothing would hinder him from going then, and if need be he would leave his proxy in order to carry out his intention.

The platform of the Democratic party of Hawaii was discussed, or rather the lack of one. Some members suggested that they should commence its construction at once. The other party in the field were already provided with platforms. Col. McCarthy stated that a platform should be made immediately so as to let the people know what the Democratic party stood for and wanted.

Fusion was then discussed. Kinney dealt on it. He had talked with four or five Republicans about it and the "plan of the Advertiser." Before he finished the letter of declaration from Pua was taken up as the order of business for the evening.

Kinney spoke at length upon the subject. "I think if we fire Pua off the ticket we don't know where it will stop. We have made a good start. John W. said to me today, 'Don't pay any attention to Pua or his letter of declination.' From what I was told me, the way the case was at present, Pua would have to sign something with the Independents or be kicked out."

"We assented to this action. Now is in very close touch with Pua. Now as regards Testa, Nawai and Pua, all three were in the reluctant to going to the Democratic ticket. Damon has accepted our nomination, and has sent a letter to that effect."

"It is a very delicate situation just now as to what our relations will be with the Independents," said Mr. Kinney in a cautioning voice. "I think it would be very unwise at this juncture for us to kick Pua off the ticket. We must gradually and by persuasion get the Independents to endorse all our ticket."

The question of headquarters was next brought up. They wanted to get rooms in a central portion of the city where the "braves" could drop in at any time and get a campaign cigar and leave suggestions, etc. A clerk will be supplied there to care for the campaign documents, etc. Then came an interesting bit of political gossip. The inside story of how Pua came on the ticket and how "Tommy" Lucas did not get a place, was told. There was a rapid-fire discussion of the reasons for the action taken on the two men, and also of the placing of C. W. Booth on the ticket.

Colburn, who was to have been the nominator of "Tommy" Lucas, waxed wroth and told a tale of grievance. He alluded to the fact that he had not been "let on" the inside of the decision to throw "Tommy" Lucas out of the ticket, although his name had been given in the committee meeting prior to the convention Monday evening.

As for the name of Pua, it was suggested at this juncture that the committee should hold their decision in abeyance for awhile and not act on it at once. Kinney reiterated that it would be extremely unwise to do anything with it at present. According to American politics, said he, a man standing as Pua stood with reference to the Democratic ticket, would be kicked out of every party. But in Ha-

wai, American politics was wrong and action of this kind should not be taken. "If they don't get any response on the Independent ticket, they will have to come to the Democratic party and support its ticket," said Kinney.

Another member stated that the Independent ticket should have the nomination of the Democratic party. "If we open the door for Pua to go out, in order to keep ourselves in the good graces of the natives on our ticket we have got to—well, they won't vote for us. But the Independents have got to protect their own that we have nominated. An Independent name to have today and was very effective in talking politics. I was in a hurry at the time, but I understood this much from him, 'We are working for future—some of us,' he said."

John Colburn then took the floor to talk very plainly about his connection with the turning down of "Tommy" Lucas at Monday night's convention. "I felt I was turned down," he said emphatically. "I looked with indifference upon the success of our party after that. I have been last night and I am a better thought and I can simply assure you that on account of the duty I owe to my friends and the unbounded respect I have for the party, that I will respect I have known how in putting this party in power and carrying it to a successful issue. But there is a man whom I wish to speak of that is now on the ticket and whom I believe will be an unknown quantity at the polls. I refer to C. W. Booth. However, he is there now and I will support him."

Col. McCarthy took a hand in the debate. He said, "As far as 'Tommy' Lucas was concerned, I will say this. He came to me before the convention—the day of the convention—and said to me, 'I think I am a shame that I should be whipped into going on that ticket.' Those are the very words he used to me. His brother told me to keep 'Tommy' off the ticket. I had a talk with Lucas just before the convention was called. In the Orpheum Cafe, and he told me then he did not want to go on the ticket. I went to the meeting and told the whole state, and told the names all down. I told the committee about 'Tommy's' refusal then. That was why I objected to Lucas in the convention," concluded the colonel.

Colburn asked why he had not been let on this arrangement before the convention. He said he had not been taken into the confidence of the committee and given notice of the removal of Lucas' name that he made the fight on Booth.

The chairman stated that in dealing with Mr. McCarthy, Mr. Kinney and Mr. McClannahan, he had said, "Both to be representative from the Fourth District." Kinney called out "Booth-Senate," and McCarthy said, "Booth-Senate," and McClannahan took the name down wrong.

Col. McCarthy explained his explanation. "Afterwards the secretary prepared slips on the typewriter and in some manner got the names mixed and put Booth down as a Representative."

"The secretary got the slate mixed," said a member.

Col. McCarthy stated further that in the presence of himself and Mr. Norris, Lucas had reiterated the statement made previous to the convention that he had not wished to be placed on the Democratic ticket.

Latest Sugar Prices.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Sugar—Raw, firm; fair refining, 4-14c; centrifugal, 9c; test, 5c; molasses sugar, 4c. Refined—Firm; crushed, 6-5c; powdered, 6-5c; granulated, 6-5c.

HE OWES HIS LIFE TO THE FORE-THOUGHT OF A COMPANION.

While on a camping trip in Webster county, Mr. S. J. Stump of Norman-town, W. Va., had a severe attack of bloody flux. He says: "I firmly believe that I owe my life to the forethought of one of the company, who had taken along a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." Moral—Procure a bottle of this remedy before leaving home. It cannot be obtained when on a hunting, fishing or prospecting trip. Neither can it be obtained while on board the cars or steamship, and at such times and places it is most likely to be needed. The safe way is to have it with you. Thousands of travelers never leave home on a journey without it. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, Hawaii Territory.

VOTERS ON KAUAI ISLE

Registration Board's
Report.

MEETING WITH SUCCESS

Mary Sessions Held and Scores
Added to the Lists of Franchise Holders.

In response to a letter of inquiry from Wray Taylor, registrar of elections, a communication has been received from W. G. Smith, chairman of the registration board of the island of Kauai, a letter telling what the board has thus far accomplished on that island. It had been reported that the board had not held all of its regular meetings, owing to lack of a quorum, but this proves not to be so. The letter is as follows:

"Notice of meetings of the board of registration for Kauai and Niihau have been posted as follows: Hanalei, September 2, 4; Kilauea, September 5, 6; Kealia, September 10, 11; Kapaa, September 12, 13; Hanalei, September 14; Lihue, September 17, 18; Kilauea, September 20, 21; Kealia, September 22, 23; Makawala, September 25, 27; Waimea, October 1, 2; Kilauea, October 3; Niihau, October 4; Hanalei, October 8; Hanalei, October 9, morning session only; Kilauea, October 9, afternoon session.

"When we advertised a meeting at Hanalei for September 3 we were not aware it was to be a public holiday, and you perhaps were likewise giving us instructions to hold no sitting that day.

"September 4, Mr. Rice was present, but unfortunately both Mr. Hanalei and I were ill and unable to attend.

"The people were duly notified that later on they would have an opportunity to register.

"Two sessions were held at Kilauea, as advertised, and practically all (20) registrars who were notified to appear, except a few errors and policemen, who will have a chance to do so October 8th.

"Two meetings were held at Kealia and two at Kapaa, as per notice, and almost every one (83) qualified to register did so.

"At Hanalei and Lihue meetings were held strictly in accordance with advertisement, and again there was a complete registration (140).

"I regret that my illness (croup) did not permit me to attend until September 17, but since then I have missed no meetings, and have fully recovered, and expect to be present at all that have been advertised.

"You will notice by the foregoing list that we are to sit four days some weeks and five days in others. As you are aware, the law allows us to hold sessions every day except Sundays and holidays, from August 31 to October 10, but Kauai has always been a good record for not 'sticking' the Government, and we propose to live up to that reputation, and, in more than one instance have ridden miles of one way to personally notify them.

"We have also sent messengers (not at Government expense) to outer districts, Kalaheo, for instance.

"The actual work of registering those who made application has not averaged one hour a day, and you will see that an ample time has been allowed."

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

ROBBED BY RUSSIANS.

The Unhappy Experience of the Steamship Samoa.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 25.—Officers of the steamship St. Paul, arriving tonight from Nome, report that the steamship Samoa returned to Nome September 15th, after having delivered on the Siberian coast the thirty-two Russians who were implicated in the plot to seize the vessel on her previous trip and depose George D. Kotelik, who headed the original expedition. The military authorities at Nome, convinced of the guilt of the Russians, ordered their deportation and the Samoa was given a commission to land them on Russian soil.

The Russians, however, took revenge by seizing from the vessel everything portable that could be concealed about their persons and in their luggage, including a safe held from the steamer of the captain of the Samoa, containing \$2,000. The robbery was not discovered until the Russian had all been put ashore and the Samoa had again started to sea. The hopelessness of pursuit was evident and the disgraced Samoa people simply added the new loss to the previous total of their afflictions at the hands of their Russian associates.

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

Chas. M. Cooke, President
P. C. Jones, Vice-President
C. H. Cooke, Cashier
F. C. Atherton, Assistant Cashier

Directors: Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, J. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicitors the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.

Judd Building, Fort Street.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agts.

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Alliance Assurance Company of London, Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd. of London, Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Wilhelms of Madgeburg General Insurance Company, Associated Assurance Co., Ltd. of Munich and Berlin.

THE White House

420 FORT ST.

HONOLULU.

Special Sale

OF

HOUSE

Furnishing Goods

Bed Spreads,

75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50.

Lace Curtains,

\$1.40, \$1.50, \$2.25, and \$3.00 a pair.

Mosquito Nets,

90 inch, 10 yards, \$3.50 apiece.

Cotton Huck Towels,

50c, \$1.00, \$1.50, and \$2.00 a dozen.

Linen Huck Towels,

\$2.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00 a dozen.

Table Linen,

63 inches wide, 75c, 85c, \$1.00, and \$1.25 a yard.

Napkins,

\$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, and \$2.50 a dozen.

Napkins,

In red, with fringe, 75c, \$1.00, and \$1.25 a dozen.

Sheetings,

2-4, 9-4, 1-4, at all prices.

MAIL ADDRESS:

American Dry Goods

Association.

P. O. Box 100, HONOLULU.

Patent-back leaders a specialty at the GAZETTE Bindery, von Holt block.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

Polariscopes!

OF THE LATEST COMPOSITION.

Chemical

Balances.

Brix

Sacharometers.

Soxhlet

Extraction

Apparatus.

FLASKS, Etc.

A large stock of

PURE

CHEMICALS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

FORT STREET,

HONOLULU.

POWELL'S

BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECORD

has shown the world that this is the best

and most reliable of all cough remedies.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

"I have used Powell's Balsam of Aniseed for many years, and I can say that it is the best of all cough remedies. I have used it for my children, and it has always given them relief. It is the best of all cough remedies."

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THE TAFT COMMISSION ON THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS' PROSPECTS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—On August 17 Secretary Root called the Philippine Commission for a report of its operations to date. Following is the dispatch and the reply of the Commission, called on August 21:

Washington, August 17, 1900.—To Philippine Commission, Manila: The President wishes you to report by cable the views of the Commission on the general condition of the islands as to peace and industry; business and revenue conditions prevailing; progress or opportunity for education; disposition of the people toward the United States; what improvement in this particular; the present extent of the insurrection; how much of the archipelago is tranquil; how much is still in disturbed state; probable continuance of guerrilla warfare, and influences operating to prolong it; how it can best be brought to a close; conditions and requirements of civil government.

Manila, August 21, 1900.—Secretary of War, Washington: Replying to your dispatch, the Commission reports: It has for two months and a half made diligent inquiries into conditions prevailing. The mass of people has aptitude for education, but is ignorant, superstitious and credulous in a remarkable degree. Hostility against Americans was originally aroused by absurd falsehoods of unscrupulous leaders. Distribution of troops to 300 posts has by contact largely dispelled hostility and steadily improved the temper of the people. The improvement, furthered by absence of insurgents, affirms that a large number of people long for peace, and are willing to accept government under the United States. Insurgents not surrendering after defeat have divided into small guerrilla bands under general officers or become Ladrones. Nearly all prominent generals and politicians of insurrection except Aguinaldo have since been captured or have surrendered and have taken the oath of allegiance. The policy of leniency, continuing in amnesty, had a marked effect to induce surrender and the maintenance of political issues in the United States, reported here in full, gave hope to insurgent officers still in arms, of changed policy, and stayed surrenders to await result of elections. Disturbances in parts of the island are kept up and avowed by insurgent proclamation and orders, to influence election and do not show an unfriendly attitude of the majority of the people of the provinces where they occur, but only activity of small insurgent bands in mountain fastnesses, whence they issue for usually harmless night attacks, or murderous ambushes of small American squads, or to collect contributions or recruits from people terrorized by cutting out tongues, cutting off limbs, burning alive, murder and plunder. Difficulty of detection enables insurgents to maintain surveillance over people even in garreted towns. Uncertainty as to future policy of the United States and the defeasance of people without arms, largely prevent them adding to the status quo makes for more peaceful conditions. All northern Luzon except in Neuveville and Bulacan are substantially free from insurgents. People are busy planting and are asking for municipal organization. Railway and telegraph lines from Manila to Davao, 125 miles, have not been molested for five months. In extended provinces and parts of provinces of Southern Luzon, insurrecto bands dodge from one mountain refuge to another and give occasional trouble. Tagalogs alone active in leading guerrilla warfare have succeeded in recruiting bands among the Visayans in Samar, Leyte, and parts of Panay, which maintain themselves by the method described. In Negros, Cebu, Romblon, Masbate, Sibuyan, Tablas, Bohol and other Visayan islands, little disturbance exists and civil government is eagerly awaited. Near Cebu, in Mindanao, an old Tagalog penal settlement, a considerable force of 1,000 Tagalogs, including civil guards, and disturbance exists at Surigao, but in south of this large, sparsely settled island at Zamboanga, Comabato and other points, the country is tranquil. Four years of war and lawlessness in parts of the islands have created unsettled conditions, and unguarded American or foreign traveling ordinary trails far from garribois and attracting curiosity, runs risk of violence even in pacified provinces. Native constabulary and militia, which should be organized at once, will curb and the terrorism to which defenseless people are subjected. Natives desire to enlist in these organizations. If judiciously selected and officered, there will be sufficient force for maintenance of order and will permit early material reduction of United States troops. It is conceded by all but men in arms, and is im-

posed in their proclamation, that if election confirms present policy, the remnant of the insurrection will disappear, leaving only a heritage from Spanish rule, will continue, but can be suppressed by measures. Existing insurrecto organization now maintained with greatest difficulty for purpose stated. Effort is to mass enough insurgents to crush one of our small garrisons for political effect, but without result. Change of policy by turning islands over to a coterie of Tagalog politicians will light their fire power of enormous improvement, drive out capital, make life and property insecure, religious, most insecure basis, by fear of cruel prescription, a considerable body of conservative Filipinos who have aided Americans in well-founded belief that their people are not now fit for self-government, and reintroduce the same oppression and corruption which existed in all provinces under Malolos insurgent government during the eight months of its career. The result will be factional strife, between jealous leaders, chaos and anarchy, and will require and justify no less intervention of our government of some other. Business interrupted by war is much improved as peace extends, but investment of new capital is retarded by doubt concerning the policy of the United States. In Negros more sugar is in cultivation than ever before. New forestry regulations give

FOR BOTH THE HOUSES

Republican Ticket On
Oahu.

LEGISLATORS ARE NAMED

Third Senatorial and Fourth and
Fifth Representative Dis-
trict Men.

Senatorial nominees of the Repub-
lican party for the Third Senator-
ial District, comprising the Fourth
and Fifth Representative Districts,
Island of Oahu:
B. F. Dillingham.
C. L. Crabbe.
Cecil Brown.
W. C. Achi.
Frank Pahl.
George R. Carter.
Nominees for Representatives
from the Fifth District, Oahu:
A. G. M. Robertson.
W. H. Hoogs.
Jonah Kumalai.
Samuel Kelki.
A. Gillilan.
Nominees for Representatives
from the Fourth District, Oahu:
L. L. McCandless.
J. L. Kaulukou.
Enoch Johnson.
H. R. Hitchcock.
J. J. McCabe.
W. J. Coelho.

The above ticket was nominated last
night by the Republicans of Hawaii in
convention at the Drill Shed. The Sena-
torial District which includes the entire
Island of Oahu and were chosen by the
entire Oahu delegation. The Representa-
tives are from the Fourth and Fifth
Representative Districts which com-
pose all of Oahu and were selected from
each District by separate conventions.

The joint convention had a little
squabbling at the commencement of its
meeting. Members of the Fifth Dis-
trict declared they were ready to pro-
ceed at once to the business of nominat-
ing Senators. The Fourth District
on the other hand wanted a caucus of
the two committees to prepare their
candidates. The Fifth objected to the
Fourth going into caucus, stating that
it had taken time by the forelock and
made up its mind as to whom it wished
to put before the joint session. The
Fourth District finally prevailed and
both went into caucus in separate
rooms.

Evidently the Fifth was not as well
prepared as announced in the open ses-
sion, for over the partitions and
through the many cracks in the walls
of the Drill Shed came the sound of
speechmaking and argument.

AS TO APPOINTMENT.

After the Senatorial candidates were
announced, A. V. Gear called the at-
tention of the convention to the fact
that the Organic Act especially provided
for the appointment of the four
and two year terms of the senators.
The convention desired to make this
appointment for the candidates as
they then stood. A copy of the Act
was procured, but as the motion to
make the appointments had already
been passed, no change was made.

After making the report of the com-
mittee to the convention as a whole as
to who had been selected for the long
and short terms—which was done by
the flipping of a dollar in two instances
—a motion to lay the report on the table
prevailed. The Organic Act section
to which attention had been called,
reads as follows:

Section 30. That the Senate shall be
composed of fifteen members who shall
hold office for four years: Provided,
however, that of the Senators elected
at the first general election, two from
the First District, one from the Second,
three from the Third, and one from the
Fourth Districts (Senatorial Districts)
shall hold office for two years only, the
details of such apportionment to be
provided for by the Legislature.

THE MEETING OPENS.

Curtis Haukea called the meeting to
order and spoke as follows:
"The duty has been devolved upon
me to open this convention. In declar-
ing it opened it is hoped that in all its
deliberations, good feeling and har-
mony will prevail." He was applauded.

W. C. Achi nominated James H.
Boyd as chairman. The nominations
were closed and Mr. Boyd was unani-
mously elected. He expressed his ap-
preciation of the honor bestowed upon
him. "I hope that in this meeting all
factional feeling will disappear. Let us
all act as Republicans," said he.
Judge Peterson was elected secretary.
The chairman announced the purpose
of the joint convention and called for
the first order of business—the nomi-
nation of candidates for Senators.

THE FIFTH WAS WARM.

Colonel Jones moved for a recess of
fifteen minutes to allow the delegates
from both districts to go into caucus
and present the names as chosen there.
Stewart of the Fifth objected. He said
the Fifth was ready to proceed right
then.

Archibald Gillilan of the Fourth waxed
eloquent. "We will adjourn," said he,
addressing his remarks principally to
Mr. Stewart, "because we have no ma-
chine in the Fourth." (Laughter.)

Stewart retorted by stating that the
Fifth had merely taken time by the
forelock, and were prepared to vote.
"Your machine is not geared up," said
Stewart.

Gillilan came back with a statement
that he was glad the Fourth had not

prepared a ticket. "Because," said he,
"Republicanism is never prepared. It
grows. That is the way the Fourth
District proposes to act to-night."

QUESTION OF PROXIES.

Lorin Andrews did not understand
that both sides were to go into caucus.
He asked for information and received
affirmative replies. Continuing he stated
he did not then understand what the
joint convention meant. His idea was
that all were to vote as they were.
He wanted the vote taken in open ses-
sion.

Jones of the Fourth brought up the
question of proxies. George Carter
arose to state that in the meeting of
the Fifth District they passed a rule
that in the absence of or inability of
any member to be present he could
nominate a proxy which was to be ac-
ted on by the entire committee. He
presented four such proxies to the joint
session. One was in writing and three
were acted upon by the District Com-
mittee according to the rules adopted.
Col. Jones said there was one ab-
sentee from the Fourth and he would
like to have a ruling from the chair as
to whether upon the oral statements of
members the name could be voted in.
Carter stated his proxies were not oral.
They were sanctioned by the entire
committee.

SENATORS ARE NAMED.

The chairman called for the nomi-
nations for senators.
B. F. Dillingham was nominated by
C. L. Crabbe.
C. L. Crabbe by Charles Wilcox.
Cecil Brown by A. Gillilan.
W. C. Achi by T. McCants Stewart.
Frank Pahl by Judge Kaulukou.
George R. Carter by W. C. Achi.
Stewart moved to close the nomi-
nations, and his motion was carried.
Stewart's motion that the chairman
cast a ballot for the six nominees was
also carried. The above nominees were
duly declared the senatorial candidates
of the Third Senatorial District.

LENGTH OF TERMS.

Stewart moved to apportion the terms
of the senators and that a committee
of three from each district be appointed
by the chair to make such apportion-
ments, for the four year term and for
the two year term.

Jones of the Fourth District second-
ed the motion. Considerable discussion
followed over the question, and the con-
vention finally ran upon the snag
brought in by A. V. Gear. This was
section 30 of the Organic Act providing
for the Legislature to make such divi-
sions. The chair, however, appointed J.
P. Cooke, W. R. Farrington and J. D.
McVeigh for the Fourth District, and
Judge Kaulukou, William Rathburn
and Enoch Johnson for the Fifth Dis-
trict. The committee went into execu-
tive session, and later announced that
they had decided on Cecil Brown and
W. C. Achi for the long term, but in
the case of Frank Pahl and C. L. Cra-
bbe, they eventually decided to let
the toss of a coin decide. It was "heads
for Pahl," and "tails for Crabbe." The
dollar was flicked into the air and came
"heads up," thereby giving Cecil Brown.
W. C. Achi and Frank Pahl the first
choice.

As the question of the term apportion-
ment was somewhat legally involved
Stewart thought the convention should
leave the matter for the respective
executive committees of the two dis-
tricts. Gear thought it a matter for the
Legislature. He moved to lay the re-
port on the table, which was carried.
The convention then adjourned to al-
low the two districts to caucus and
make their selections for the candidates
for representatives to the Legislature
for the Fourth and Fifth Districts.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

Colonel Jones, chairman of the Fourth
District committee called for order, and
W. H. Hoogs was made secretary. There
was a short session. The names of the
representatives were nominated quick-
ly, the nominations closed, and the
chairman cast one ballot for the entire
six, and the nominees were declared the
choice of the Fourth District.
A. G. M. Robertson was nominated by
J. P. Cooke; W. H. Hoogs by George
McLeod; Jonah Kumalai by A. V. Gear;
J. Kelki by J. D. McVeigh; Gillilan by
Crabbe; William Aylett by Boyd. The
nominations were closed, and upon mo-
tion of A. V. Gear the chairman cast
the ballot for all.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

In the meeting of the Fifth District
committee affairs took a different turn.
There was friction at the start. When
L. L. McCandless' name was mentioned
as a nominee for the lower house of
the Legislature he rose to his feet in
anger and protested against his name
being used in that connection.
"I have been knifed by some one in
this committee," said he, his voice ris-
ing as he indignantly made his protest.
"I was knifed in the senatorial contest,
and I think I will be knifed in this
contest also."

The committeemen of the Fourth Dis-
trict gathered around the room in which
the Fifth was holding sway, their faces
wreathed in smiles.
"I object to being entered in the list
of nominees for the Fifth District,"
continued McCandless. "I understand
and have understood it that there is a
man here who is trying to knife me."

Nobody looked particularly savage
while he was speaking. "It is a ques-
tion of being knifed a second time if my
name is put up now," he continued. "I
was beaten in the senatorial contest, I
believe the inclination is in this meet-
ing to do the same thing." (Cries of
"No! No!")
Mr. Dowda, who had nominated Mr.
McCandless, refused to withdraw the
nomination, and Mr. McCandless had
the pleasure of being elected by a unani-
mous vote, and not a "knife," showed
up during the counting of the votes.

The nominations were as follows:
H. R. Hitchcock, Enoch Johnson, L.
L. McCandless, L. J. McCabe, J. L.
Kaulukou, S. M. Damon, F. P. T. Water-
house and W. J. Coelho. Thirty
votes were cast.

A ballot was taken on the names, re-
sulting as follows:
L. L. McCandless, 50; J. L. Kaulukou,
26; Enoch Johnson, 24; H. R. Hitchcock,
22; L. J. McCabe, 22; F. P. T. Water-
house, 17; W. J. Coelho, 17, and S. M.
Damon, 13.

As the committee had decided that the
first six receiving a majority of votes
should be declared elected, the chair-
man announced Messrs. McCandless,
Kaulukou, Johnson, Hitchcock and
McCabe elected. A tie vote on Water-
house and Coelho was announced, and
a new ballot was cast for the two, re-
sulting in Coelho receiving 13 and Wa-
terhouse 12 votes. Coelho was declared
the sixth member of the nominees se-
lected by the Fifth District.
The committee adjourned.

The Plague at Glasgow.

GLASGOW, Sept. 12.—One of the four
members of one family reported yester-
day to have been stricken with the plague
has since died.

BOER WAR CLOSING UP

British at Portuguese
Border.

FIGHTING FOR RAILWAY

Interview With Krueger—Capture of
a Large Amount of Transvaal
Rolling Stock.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—A dispatch to
the Tribune from London says: "A
large part of the Rustenburg Com-
mando has surrendered and there are re-
ports that Commandant Botha has given
himself up. The Mail's correspond-
ent in Maritzburg says it is stated that
Lord Roberts is expected to leave Pre-
toria for England about October 3d."

"The correspondent of the Daily Tel-
egraph in Lourenzo Marquez has been
accorded an interview with Mr. Krue-
ger. The ex-president, however, de-
clined to answer interrogatories in per-
son, and his spokesman was Mr. Ber-
dell. The Transvaal commissioner of
police, an exile himself, remained in an
adjoining room with the door wide open,
and the correspondent had only a passing
glimpse of him, sitting cross-legged in
a lounge chair, dressed in black, and
with his left eye covered by a shade.
In reply to questions, Mr. Berdell
proceeded to talk of British cruelties in the
field, and made more or less wild as-
sertions of murders of women and
children by Kaffirs led by the British.
Time would prove, he added, that we
are not nearly beaten."

FIGHT ON THE BORDER.

LOURENZO MARQUEZ, Sept. 18.—
Fighting is proceeding at Komatipoort.
All the available men have been sent
to the frontier. It is expected that the
Komatipoort bridge will be destroyed.
There is great uneasiness here.
Komatipoort is a town on the frontier
of the Transvaal, and the railroad lead-
ing from Pretoria to Portuguese terri-
tory. It is situated about fifty miles
from Lourenzo Marquez. With the occu-
pation of Komatipoort, the British
would be able to cut off all supplies
reaching the Boers by railroad from
Portuguese territory.

CAPTURE OF ROLLING STOCK.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Lord Roberts re-
ports from Machadodorp, under date of
September 17th, that a few minor skirm-
ishes have taken place between the
British troops and the Boers. He adds
that General French has captured fifty
locomotives, in addition to forty-three
locomotives and other rolling stock
which he took when he occupied Bar-
berton, September 13th, and that Gen-
eral Stephenson was ordered to occupy
Helspruit during the afternoon of Sep-
tember 17th.

A LONG FELT WANT.

It is supplied in Honolulu at
Last.

It is hard always to be pleasant.
Good-natured people are often irri-
table.

If you knew the reason you would
not be surprised.

Ever have itching piles?

Not sick enough to go to bed nor well
enough to be content.

Nothing will annoy you so.

The constant itching sensation.

Hard to bear, harder to get relief.

Keep you awake nights.

Spoils your temper—nearly drives
you crazy.

Isn't relief and cure a long-felt want?

It is to be had for everyone in Doan's
Ointment.

Doan's Ointment never fails to cure
itching piles.

Eczema or any itching of the skin.

Here is proof of it in the testimony
of

Mr. Frank Leibly of 326 S. Main st.,
Wilkesbarre, Pa., who says: "It is
with much pleasure that I testify to the
merits of Doan's Ointment in cases of
menstrual affliction for the past year.
I suffered from that tor-
ment nearly everything that was rec-
ommended to me and what I saw ad-
vertised, but I could get no relief. Fi-
nally I procured Doan's Ointment. Af-
ter a few applications I was much re-
lieved, and, continuing the treatment,
I was soon completely cured. I have
felt no signs of that intolerable itching
since, and it is four months ago since
I used Doan's Ointment. To say that
I was delighted is only half expressing
my enthusiasm. I recommend this
remedy whenever the opportunity is
presented. You may publish my state-
ment at any time and I can always be
found at 326 S. Main street, and will
vouch for the same."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all
dealers; price 50 cents. Mailed by The
Hollister Drug Co., agents for the Ha-
waiian Islands.

Remember the name, DOAN'S, and
take no substitute.

Salisbury in Danger.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—There was an un-
usual gathering of uniformed police and
Scotland Yard detectives at King's Cross
railroad station this morning, awaiting
the arrival of Lord Salisbury from his
country seat. It is said that since the
Premier's return to Hatfield he has re-
ceived an anonymous letter of a character
which has led to increased police vigi-
lance.

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QUICKLY HEALED.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm applied to
a cut, bruise, burn, scald or like injury
will instantly allay the pain and will
heal the parts in less time than any
other treatment. Unless the injury is
very severe it will not have a scar.
Pain Balm also cures rheumatism,
sprains, swellings and lameness. For
sale by all dealers and druggists. Hon-
olulu, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents,
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Complete External and
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Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to
cleanse the skin of crusts and scales
and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTI-
CURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay
itching, irritation, and inflammation
and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA
RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the
blood. A SINGLE SET is often suffi-
cient to cure the most torturing dis-
figuring skin, scalp, and blood humours,
rashes, itchings, and irritations, with
loss of hair, when the best physicians,
and all other remedies fail.

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